



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

fication is now functional). Then follow Indicative Protases (formal) classified according to the tense used in the protasis (formal). In the same way the Temporal Clauses (functional) are subdivided into clauses introduced by *ubi, quando, ut*, etc. (formal). In a work of this kind one must come ultimately to function, but it is better to apply a formal classification just as far as possible. Professor Bennett's separation of subordinate clauses in the indicative from those in the subjunctive has necessitated also a separation of material that might have been treated under one head. For example, one is forced to examine different chapters to find all the cases of conditional usage, although most of the material could have been grouped in one place if a classification based on introducing particles had been adopted. It is open to question, however, whether the results would have been any better than at present. All systems have their defects.

ARTHUR L. WHEELER.

Bryn Mawr College.

(To be continued.)

Theocritus in English Literature. By Robert T. Kerlin. Yale Dissertation (1906). Lynchburg, Va.: J. P. Bell Co. (1910). Pp. 203. \$1.50.

This is a unique and thoroughgoing investigation into the influence of Theocritus upon English literature. The author has treated all notices, imitations, comments, translations or paraphrases of Theocritus, from the earliest, in Skelton (1523), down to 1906. It is much more than a mere list that he gives us; the running comment and evaluation makes it very interesting reading. He deals with such topics as pastoral poetry, Theocritus's place in the world's literature, pastoral drama, piscatory and town eclogues, down through the recognized periods of literature in England, and ends with a chapter on Theocritus in America. Appendices, bibliography, and index complete the volume.

Interesting is a quotation (p. 82) from a letter of Anna Seward to Richard Polwhele, Dec. 27, 1785; she says she should as soon "expect a roast phoenix for dinner, as that fifty people in this nation would willingly purchase a new translation of writers so little known as either Horace or Theocritus". Until recently, Theocritus has never been widely known, or often translated; Dr. Kerlin gives this summary of translations by centuries (p. 167): "Sixteenth: 1 author, 6 versions [= Idyls]. Seventeenth: 6 authors, 15 versions. Eighteenth: 12 authors, 14 versions. Nineteenth: 19 authors, 49 versions. The numerous translations of passages into sonnets, pictures, etc., occur in the last century". Idyl 19 (Love's Theft of Honey) has been translated oftener than any other, eleven times (yet it probably is not by Theocritus himself); next comes Idyl 11 (The Cyclops in Love), eight times; then Idyl 2 (Simae-

tha's Incantations), six versions. Idyls 15 (The Syracusan Women) and 21 (The Fishermen—non-Theocritean) have five versions each—of course outside of translations of the whole of Theocritus.

Noteworthy are the results from the Victorian era, considering the scant influence Theocritus exercised earlier: "The frequency with which the name of Theocritus occurs in verse during the period, the large number of poems addressed to him, the two prose and the two verse translations, besides numerous partial versions, and the traces of his mode of expression in much of the best poetry of the time, together with the fresh and appreciative essays on his genius, testify that Theocritus has come at last to be a really considerable force in English literature" (p. 139).

Similarly, for America (p. 165): "The younger American singers, whatever their merits, have paid more tributes to Theocritus than to any other ancient poet. . . . There is in much of their verse the lilt of true song, the throb of joy, the melody of self-prompted singing. . . . The best of these have tried to imitate his realism, and to catch his simple graces".

We are grateful that the author has quoted freely from many of the recent verses dedicated to Theocritus by Englishmen and Americans alike. Wilde's Villanelle and Dobson's (1880) are given entire; also Langhorne's Theocritus! Theocritus! what pleasant dreams were thine (1846); Lang's To Theocritus in Winter (1879); Egan's Sonnet (1880); Gosse's The poplars and the ancient elms (1880); McCarthy's Sonnet (to Calverley, 1884); Lewisohn's In Sicily (1906). This bringing together, in this connection, of widely scattered verse, is delightful.

The material here presented ought to be invaluable to the next editor of Theocritus—and an American edition is badly needed. All lovers of Theocritus must be grateful to Dr. Kerlin for this laborious task, so well accomplished. It should serve as an incentive to similar work for other authors; a similar investigation for Catullus would be especially welcome¹.

ARTHUR WINFRED HODGMAN.

Ohio State University.

Two books of interest in connection with the teaching of elementary Latin have appeared within this year. The first, entitled Latin for Beginners, is by Professor B. L. D'Ooge, of the State Normal School, Ypsilanti, Michigan, (Ginn & Co.). The other, A Latin Primer, is by H. C. Nutting, Professor in the University of California, (The American Book Company). Professor Nutting plans to publish A First Latin Reader; the Primer and the Reader will together cover First Year Latin. Both books will be reviewed before long in these pages.

¹This book was noticed in The Nation on February 9. In The Nation for April 20, in a brief letter, Mr. Alfred G. Langley, of Newport, calls attention to "the fine paper, Tennyson and Theocritus, in Steadman's Victorian Poets, 6.201-233 (edition of 1875)". This essay, says Mr. Langley, shows clearly that Theocritus was known and appreciated in America earlier than Mr. Kerwin maintained.